TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1884.

Ampendate Today Aljon Opera Monne-Orphen and Entroites. & F. M. Canino—The Begrav Student. & P. M. Chickening: Matt-Lecture. & P. M. Chickering Mail—Jecture, S.P. H.,
Bally's Thomas—Serva (West)-Eight, S.P. M.,
Grand Opera House—Edgewood Folks, S.P. M.,
Maddean Square Garden—Fancier's Show.
Maddean Square Thomas—The Rajah, S.S.P. M.,
New Park, Theatre—That Mail, S.P. M.,
Nilblo's Garden—Richard III, S.P. M. Nible's Gardon - Richard III. FP. M.
New Work Comedy Thembre. - Fan on the Bristol. FP.
People's Thembre. - The Frairie Wait. FP. M.
Stor Thembre. - Wanted, a Partner. FP. M.
Stornwap Halls-- Reil Ringers. FP. M.
Thembre. Comique. - Cordellis's Aspirations. 2 and 8 P. M.
Thanks Thembre. - Afrikarder. FP. M.
Tany Pandor's Thembre. - Variety. FP. M.
Union Signary Thembre. - Sprantion. 2 and 8 P. M. m Square Theatre Sepiration. 3 and 5 P. 1 h's Thestre-Deception. IP. M. ad Av. Thentre-One of the Finest, AP. M. 5th Av. Thentre-Confusion S.P. M. 14th St. Thentre-Unier Prits. S.P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DARLY AND SURPAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advartis ing: large type, 80 cents; and proferred ; cents to \$1.50, seconding to classification. Whenter, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for lan type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morron morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Senate Encroaching on the House. The Senate has lately resolved that

"Each Senator, except the Chairmen of standing or select committees, appoint a clerk to serve during the sessions of Congress, who shall be paid out of the con-Moment fund of the Senute at the rate of Ma day."

This action is likely to finally settle a very troublesome question between the two Houses. Thirty-five Senators are benefited by the resolution, which passed without the least word of opposition. It may be assumed that these Senators will appoint members of their own families to act as clerks for them. There is no restriction in this respect of any kind. Wives, daughters, or sons are most likely to be chosen for this pretended service. Practically considered, the resolution adds six dollars a day of additional compen sation to the income of these Senators. And it confers upon them the power to "appoint a clerk," which hitherto has been regarded as an executive function, not appertaining to individual Senators or Representatives, and not sanctioned by law.

This increased pay is charged to that pack horse for all excessive expenditures, the contingent fund of the Senate. The question naturally comes up, Will the House of Representatives sanction this departure from usage, and from propriety too, by voting the money for the contingent fund needed to earry it into effect?

The Senate has claimed the right to regulate the number and the pay of its own offieers, as if it were an independent branch of the Government, endowed with exceptional attributes, and not subject to any control whatever in these expenditures by the House of Representatives, which holds the purse strings of the nation. The House has constantly contested this pretension, without, however, meeting and settling it positively.

As the principal appropriation bills are usually delayed until the close of the sessions. the Senate has invariably carried its point by tactics suited to emergencies, when a day, and sometimes an hour, might decide the fate of one of these great bills. A joint committee was appointed at the last session to consider the disputed points, and, if possible, to find a basis of adjustment. Mr. HISCOCK, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. FORNEY, on the part of the House, signally falled to assert the powers of that body under the Constitution. They recommended an increase of the officers of the House as a set off to the prodigality of the Senate in that line! This virtual surrender has led to the present assumption by the Senate of a right to squander the contingent fund by voting increased pay to its members.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is in charge of a subcommittee consisting of Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. CANNON. The contingent funds of both Houses are reported in this bill. When the Senate shall return it with an amendment to include the pay for these thirty-five clerks, it will be for the committee first, and for the House finally, to decide whether this shall be permitted.

Turning Out.

Although up to the election of Mr. CAR-LISLE men were acknowledged as Democrats without regard to their opinion as to the justice or injustice, wisdom or folly, of protection, the advocates of Tariff for Revenue Only seem resolved to eliminate from zerious consideration the ancient definition of Democracy, and to have narrowed the party's creed down to their own particular logma. Some of them say, and we even hear these expressions attributed to Col. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle, that those who do not agree with them in their views need no longer be counted as orthodox; and although a large number of Democrats question the policy of their proposed action on the tariff, they say in effect that if these nocrats don't like it, they must "get out," and try and carry out their ideas of politics under some other flag. The men they would turn out first are the Hon. SAMUEL J. RAN-DALL and the Democratic Representatives who agree with him in the main; though of course they would also expel all other Democrats who are opposed to branching off upon a Free-tradish campaign, with a party rout as its first consequence. The intro-duction of the new tariff is soon expected, and, in the judgment of many of the loudest revenue tariff journals, opposition to that measure on the part of Mr. RANDALL will be the signal for turning out in carnest. Yes, then the distinguished Pennsylvanian must go, although he even received the vote of New York for the Domocratic Presidential nomination in the Convention of 1880.

This is a poor outlook for the party, and particularly so for the distinguished states men who, having introduced the new movement, naturally take considerable interest in the question which one of their number shall be taken as the most appropriate leader in the next Presidential struggle. But we might welcome such a dread upheaval if the new tariff bill shall be fairly and honestly, without sham or deceit, according to the proclaimed motto, a Tariff for Revenue Only. Then, so far as the members of the House of Representatives are concerned, the issue of Free Trade and Protection would be squarely joined. But if the new bill only attempts to deal with the tariff by scaling the duties to a lower standard without eliminating the principle of protection, why, then in its principle the present tariff will not be altered; and how party like the Democratic brotherhood be shattered on the petty question of how much or how little protection there shall bs, or whether there shall be a large duty on

sugar and a small one on iron, or vice versa ? But even if it shall be declared by the mafority of the Democratic Representatives its director allowed to repose in private life tunate victims of the calamit that a Tariff for Revenue Only shall be from his long labors. But this idea is not the "New Wandering Jew." jority of the Democratic Representatives

the future platform of the party, and there shall be none other, still tempre-the dissenting Democrats can be finally turned out, the same idea must prevail in the next National Convention. The revenue tariff men in Congress, if they are determined to carry out their programme, may very easily obliterate the chances of electing a Democratic President next fall; but before the whole Democratic organization, as it now exists, can be broken up and dispersed, their heroic crusade must be approved by the majority of delegates in the Convention of 1884. Then, after it has been declared by that last tribupal that all the time-honored political traditions of the party must be brushed aside, and that only those shall be allowed to remain in the organization who believe in free trade as the one su preme and exclusive end of politics, and a Tariff for Revenue Only as the sole form of statesmanship, then the turning out will begin

in carnest. But what a surprisingly great body of men who have been distinguished as Democrats, and who have borne the responsibility of party management, will have to go when Mr. RANDALL is turned out. The Congressional delegrations and the mass of the party in all the Middle States must be turned out, ncluding the distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee from New York, Mr. Hewirr, and the honored hero of many conventions, Mr. BAYARD. All the Democratic Representatives from Ohlo, with the exception of Mr. FRANK HURD, will be turned out with them, and so on throughout the greater part of the country, even in most of the South ern States. After that the leaders of the new idea will have the satisfaction of having crystallized their party as well as their policy, and without restraint can begin their ong struggle with the pleasing reflection that their new party cannot be any smaller than it is, and that any change in it must be n the direction of growth. What a delight-

ful prospect! But perhaps our new rulers may yet conclude that it isn't worth while to turn out so nany veteran Democrats without being sure of filling their places with new recruits from some quarter or other. And what a funny termination of their wonder ful crusade that would be!

The King of Prance, with twenty thousand men, Marched up the bill and then marched down again.

But we think better of them than that They are not a set of children to put their hands to the plough and then leave off in a panie. They will fight out their battle, like brave men, to the bitter end. RANDALL. BAYARD, CONVERSE, LAMAR, PAYNE, VOOR-HEES, may have to walk the plank, but CAR-LISLE and MORRISON will remain on deck to the last.

A Two-Headed Job.

It seems to be pretty well understood nov t Albany that Mr. LANSING's bill to create an Adirondack Park is intended, in the interest of the lumbermen and other landowners to prevent, if possible, any serious endeavor to place the waterways of the State beyond the reach of danger. This bill, under the cover of a great deal of talk about forest preservation, does nothing whatever to preserve the forests. As we have already point ed out, it can accomplish nothing beyond fastening upon the State an expensive and useless organization. If no other lands than those now owned by the State are needed to preserve the flow of our rivers, the care of these lands may as well be left in the hands of the Comptroller as given to a new officer to manage. A record of the position and extent of all such lands is kept or should be kept in the office of the Comptroller. He is the natural guardian of these State lands, and he is able to accom plish their care and protection much more cheaply and effectively than the Commissioner Mr. Lansing proposes to appoint. A large proportion of these lands have been stripped of their forest growth; they do not, therefore, require any such scientific management as should, under the direction of enlightened Commissioners, be applied to forest lands, and it would not be safe or wise to incur the expense necessary to clothe such lands once again with forests as long as lumbering upon adjacent private lands multiplies the danger of fire. It will certainly be wise to leave matters

in the North Woods as they now stand if nothing can be accomplished more effectual than is promised by this bill. The lumbermen, however, are alarmed at the strength of the movement to save these forests. They cannot ignore it, and they want to defeat it. Their attitude in this matter has produced the Lansing bill-a bill which, while it pretends, in the hope of securing the coopera tion of the true advocates of this movement. to be the natural outcome of the popular desire for forest preservation, really protects no forest and contributes nothing to the safety of the State. This bill is a job which the landowners and lumbermen of the wilderness have put up against the people who desire at least an unprejudiced and comprehensive examination of this whole matter, and who do not believe that the prosperity of this great State should be needlessly and wantonly im perilled in the interest of a few manufacturers. Mr. Lansing is the willing or the unwilling agent of this combination. It is not our business to judge his motives in this matter. It is our duty, however, to expose the fact that a powerful and unscrupulous combination has been formed to head off any attempt which may be made on behalf of the people of this State either to thoroughly investigate the nature and extent of the dangers now threatening their commercial interests through the de struction of these forests, or to secure any legislation necessary to prevent the increase of such dangers. This is a job put up against the wishes of the people; it is dangerous be cause it is backed by very powerful interests, and because it puts forward sham scheme of legislation-sham because they pretend one thing and mean another.

There is another job, too, mixed up in this Adirondack Park business. This, however, is a very small job. It might better be called a joblet, perhaps. This little job is Mr. VERPLANK COLVIN'S. Mr. VERPLANK Colvin is, as perhaps some of the readers of THE SUN may know, the director of the so-called Adirondack survey. In this capacity he has wandered about the woods for number of years without apparently any very definite purpose in view, and has published, at the expense of the State, one or two volumes of reports of considerable size and profusely illustrated with curious and agreeable pictures. These reports have not, however, it appears, obtained the approval or consideration of those persons whose opinions upon such subjects are valuable; indeed, if noticed at all outside of the legislative halls at Albany, they have been men tioned with a contempt only equalled by the feeling of distrust in their author manifested by all persons residing within that wilder ness with whom he has come in contact The Adirondack survey is evidently on its last legs. There is a general feeling that enough money has been wasted on it, that its affairs should be finally wound up, and

shared by Mr. VERPLANE COLVIN and some

of his immediate friends.

They think his services to the State are too valuable to lose, and in order that they may not be lost, they have, with Mr. VERPLANK.
COLVIN'S assistance, hit upon the Adirondack Park, which is thus made doubly useful. It would silence, or rather it was expecte to silence, the demands of the people for protection for the rivers without interfering with any of the interests of private owners and of course without protecting any fores or any stream; and it would furnish for Mr. VERPLANE COLVIN a permanent and incrative office, the duties of which office are already satisfactorily and economically performed

by the Comptroller. These are the motives and purposes of the LANSING bill. It effects nothing valuable t can produce no good results of any sort It increases needlessly the expense of administering the public domain, and it threatens to fasten upon the State indefinitely an officer whose career as a public servant does not recommend him for further employment Mr. Lansing is an exceedingly skilful and sdroit manager. He ought to occupy a larger field of operations.

The Batavia Murder Trial. The evidence on the trial of ROWELL for the murder of Lyncu at Batavia furnishes a striking illustration how much harm can be done by an unwise friend. Whatever may be the result so far as the prisoner is concerned, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that a large share of responsibility for the homicide must rest upon Mr. WILLIAM T. PALMER, ROWELL'S former partner and the rineipal witness in the case.

He was the friend and adviser of ROWELL The case was not that of an enraged husband, who upon the discovery of his wife's infidelity is overcome by an irresistible impulse to slay her companion in wrongdoing ROWELL does not seem to have lost his selfcontrol at all by reason of the well-founded suspicions that he entertained in regard to his wife's conduct. The testimony indicates that he could have been induced by wise advice to put the unworthy woman away, without seeking for vengeance upon LYNCH. But PALMER encouraged him in the idea of revenge. True, this was not to extend further than bodily chastisement, and turning LYNCH into the street without any clothe on; but PALMER knew that when this sort of thing began it was impossible to say where it would end, and he knew also that ROWELL

was armed. "I knew the principal part of what I told ROWELL," says PALMER on the witness stand, "a long time before I said anything about it. But when Mrs. ROWELL came to the factory one day and accused me of open ing her letters, and called me hard names which I never did to her, I got mad, and de

termined to get even with her."

Nothing can be said in defence of LYNCH. The common judgment of mankind would be that the death he suffered was deserved. But it is not the office of good citizens or good men to incite a wronged husband to inflict death even under such circumstances. Their duty is to dissunde him from violence If PALMER had performed this duty, if he had not "got mad and determined to get even" with his friend's wife, there would probably have been no scandalous homicide at Batavia.

Temperance.

"There has never been a drop of liquor sold in any property I ever owned," says Mr. John Kelly, as reported by Mr. Gibbs President of the Manhattan Temperance As

This is good, and everybody will think better of Mr. KELLY for it. But suppose he should go a step further and ordain that no Tammany man shall be deemed eligible to office who cannot truth

fully make the same statement. What would be the effect?

At last Gen. GORDON has left Cairo for Chartoum, his movements being more prompt than were those of Gen. BAKER from Sucz t luakim. Gondon however, goes up the Nile with only a small retinue, and has had no probem of army supplies and transportation to impede him. He proposes, it seems, to dis-tribute handbills of a proclamation among the with a judicious distribution of the half million dollars which he takes with him for military uses, he may find that British gold is still. as hitherto, a potent metal for making conquests in Africa.

It is already announced that some tribes are villing to make peace on a strictly business basis—a reduction of taxes and reimbursement for losses sustained during the rebellion. They are, in short, willing to come under the old flag with an appropriation, and leave the religious elements in EL MAHDI's cause to themselves.

The dublosity grows denser in regard to the probable Republican candidate for President this year.

-Philadelphia Record.

On the contrary, the shape of the coming Republican candidate is more easily recognized now than it has been at any time in the past wo years. It looks like JOHN SHERMAN.

An interesting historic link connecting the present with the past of the republic is furnished by the bill which has been reported for increasing Mrs. SALLY MALLORY'S pension Mrs. Mallony is the widow of a Revolutionary oldier who served in the ranks 105 years ago It is commonly believed that the supply of Revolutionary soldiers has given out; but their widows are still occasionally to be found among us, and, as with those of the veterans of 1812, it sometimes almost seems as if their longevity was promoted by their being placed on the pension rolls.

Butler for President.

SCHNE-A Washington Street Car, Two Congress First Congressman—Yes, you are right. If we are to win it will not be in the way things are going now. Something must be done. No milk and water medicine will answer. It must be heroic treatment. Second Congressman—I agree to that, and, like many nore, have been thinking what it shall be.

First Congressman—What do you think it should be? Second Congressman—Gen. Butler. It is folly to think of running with any of the old set. There must be a new departure, something startling if you please. Not till within a short time have I thought much of the Butler idea. But it has grown on me. No one else I can think of is so snited to the sucregency. Five of us were together a day or two ago and we agreed it would be the visest action that could be taken. It is a growing idea

The Republicans fear Butler more than any one.

First Congressman—What say our Southern friends?
Can they be made to think favorably of it?

Second Congressman—if they could only see it, it would be a great stroke for them to go in for Butler. And I believe they will see it, as it becomes more and more apparent that he is the only man who can break the Republican ranks, make sure of a dozen Northern States, and turn the tide that has been against us nearly wenty years.

The Tariff Shakers Hulting

From the Galveston News. It must be admitted that, whatever the reathere is a pause in the ranks of the anti-protection sts in Congress. It is to be trusted that it is the pause sefore the conflict, not that preceding a backdown. Reenforced by Western Republicans, the Democratic tariff reform movement may take a fresh impetus, headed by Mr. Carlisic, notwithstanding his Philadelphia visit and obnobbing with protection nabobs.

Our French contemporary, the Messager Franco-Americain, is now publishing a romance from the pen of Mr. Paulin Niboyet, who was in charge of the pen or ar. Paulin Niboret, who was in charge of the French Consulate in Chicago at the time of the great fire. Ms. Niboyat made himself conspicuous by rescuing and afterward beloing from his own means many unfor-tunate victims of the calamity. His remance is entitled the "New Mondaries Leave". THE PARTY ARRESTS LAW

Nother Party Liber Pt. Washingrow, Jan. 27.—Despite the pro-fessions of Republicans, the Civil Sorvice law is as unpopular with them as with Democrata. In both parties there are sincere believers n the alleged reform; but the majority o say when conversing in private, do not believe in it. Pendleton's defeat, with his responsibility for the law among the principal reasons, ha given a decided impulse to an already growing sposition to repeal the law outright, or with hold the necessary appropriation, as in the early attempt at civil service reform in Grant's time. It would not be entirely safe to say this

will not be done at the present session.

There has been a vast amount of false prewill not be done at the present session.

There has been a vast amount of false pretence on this subject by politicians, especially on the Republican side, commencing with the head of the Administration. Very few in the Administration protend to like the working of the law. Generally they will say that it is a reform that reforms nothing in the service; that as a rule the new comers are no better than they formerly were. It is a piece of experience that the examination of candidates does not insure exceptional expectives a tosted by actual service, and that no inconsiderable number of old clerks are required to supply the deficiencies and correct the mistakes of the new. The new law has destroyed the sense of responsibility in the service, and thus lessened its efficiency. Secure in their places, the feeling of accountability has been measurably removed from the minds of employees. It is the opinion of not a few whose positions give opportunity for correct observation, that the character and efficiency of the service is deteriorating under the operation to the creation of an office-holding aristomator of the new law. Ohio Congressmen on both sides say that in their State the opposition to the creation of an office-holding aristomaty is strong and increasing, and that Senator elect Payne touched the popular chord on this subject in his late speech. Representatives from other States asy that they are harring similar expressions at home since Payne's speech, and there are other indications which inay eventuate in Congress exerying out the present inclination to repeal the Pendioton law.

Forest Destruction and Preservation.

Prom the Philadelphia Record.

There has been no lack of notes of warning raised concerning the rockless waste of timber in this country. There are no mysteries, no hidden factors, about our timber supply, as there are about the supply of codins, herring, or salmon, or even about the increase or decrease in numbers of a bird or mammal pursued by man for food, for, or feathers. We see it diminish, we can man for food, the, or feathers, we see it diminish, we can recken its diminishion, and we know that our only chance is to slack our hand, and remove all possible obstructions to Nature's methods of renovation. In some oblier countries the denieded seems have had to be replanted. We have scarcely reached the neces-

sity for this, but will soon reach it unless we pause in time. To do as we are doing is to put an end to the tim-ber business in a few years. Michigan's pines and Call-fornis's redwood silks are dooned, and the tree-clothed slopes of Southern Alaska will ere long be 'ine woodman's last slaughter house. The most cautious esti-mates do not allow more than fifteen years for the ex-haustion of the timber lands of Canada at the present rate of consumption, and a very experienced authority

rate of consumption, and a very experienced authority limits it to seven years.

It is the average American's belief that his country is in all things ahead of the old countries of Europe. Yet in this respect a lesson may be learned even from the Grand Duchy of Finland, that remote and backward corner of northern Europe, two-fifths of the area of which is water, and two-thirds of the land forest. Conservators, trained in forestry and all things belonging thereto, look after the woodlands of this extensive area, the proximity of which to 8t. Petersburg and to the Baltic renders its contents extremely valuable.

Baltic renders its contents extremely valuable.

At Elois there is a School of Forestry to which Finland looks for its trained conservators. Students must produce a university diploma or first-class school certificate pefore admission, and are trained for two years in force conomy dates from the issue of the celebrated Force rdinance of 1600, if not earlier.

How long will it be before this country takes a lessor

rom these European States! Shall we wait until parts he lands bordering on the Mediterrenean-lands on the garden of the world, but made a desert by man'

An Italian Estimate of Prince Blemarch. From the Pall Mall Gazette,

An interesting historical essay on Bismarck has just appeared in Italy. It is written by Gastan Negri, and consists chiefly in two lectures, which the author has given at Mailand, on the German Chancellor Speaking of Bismarck as a man, Signor Negri says: "He is one of the most interesting and incomprehensible characters that have ever appeared in the history of the world. Imagine an East Goth inoculated with the culture of the present time. Seen from the one side, he appears as one acknowledging only the worship of power, violent, harsh and merciless. On the other hand, we see in him the man endowed with the greatest moral gitts, open to the influences of the purest and highest sentiments. The contradictions in his character are passing strange; marvellous is the wealth of his intellect and unique his capacity for satisfying the most contradictory claims. • • • AR through he is a man of the North. In him lives the poetic spirit of the orthern races; the spirit of Shakespeare is within him: at the same time he is grave and jovial, rough and grace ful, and he has a depth of religious feeling unknown to the Latin peoples. Bismarck is one of the most powerful speakers that have ever spoken from the Parliamentary tribune. His eloquence, however, is not that of Cice ealarging on a given subject in smooth, harmoniona figures of speech. His is an cloquence like an arrow shot from a how—rough, passionate, full of frony, spring ing, as it were, upon his objects, and penetrating into their innermost depths. "With Bismarck we are never in the world of words but always in the world of facts. It is the mighty ob-

ectivity of his speeches which makes them attractive even if considered quite spart from the circumst under which they are made, and from the passion which inspired them. He always leads us into the real drama of life, into the fight for existence, in the collision of men and things. Added to this his imagination in itself extremely lively, and supported by a rich and varied knowledge, which brings to his mind the must surprising ictures and comparisons, and it is easy tounderstand the this combination of gifts stamps Bismarck's eloquen with the greatest originality. But nowhere do we see him more attractive, and as it were more himman, than in the letter to his wife and sixter. They are mostly notes from his tours abroad, short epistics on his state notes from his tours arroad, short epistics on his state of health and his occupations, all full of grace and life. They show partly that in the midst of the heaviest troubles the elasticity of his spirit, the clearness of his views, the ironical contemplation of all things human, the sense of the beauty of nature, are still prespried. In some of these letters he gives way to a deep sentiment, and his best and noblest side is seen."

Advice to the Bemocracy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Demoeratic Congress now in session must avoid all issues tending to foster the un-American doctrine of free trade. tending to foster the un-American doctrine of free trade. The good people of our republic are sorely tired of the so-called Republican managers who keep in office as many ringsters, loafers, and thieves, and a change of officials in the administration of the affairs of our Government is known to be of vital importance. The Democratic party united have the winning cards in their hands, but if the game of free trade tinkering with our tariff laws is countenanced by the Democratic Congress now in session, such action will divide the Democracy and make defeat certain for them at the next Presi-WARHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Prigate Humar's Treasure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your An-napolis correspondent is incorrect in his statements in regard to the sinking of the British frigate Hussar. The regard to the sinking of the British frigate Hussar. The ressel was escaping from the French fleet, which had just entured the lower bay when she ran on the Pot rock. A court martial on her officers was held, and a copy of the record is now in this city. Shortly after peace was declared between the mother country and the colonies, an expedition was sent out from England to attempt the raising of the vessel and recovery of the treasure, that a stop was put to this by the Federal Government. The petty officer, Mr. Betts, who says that the money £20.026, was landed before the vessel sank, is probably quite right, but there was other money on loard, £250.026, of which he knew nothing. The fact was known only to the superior officers. The reason why all attempts to get at the treasure have hitherton proved abortive is bucanse the hull has slipped down for deeper water than that in which side sank. The following the superior of the friend from the pold was lineared y twenty feet of sand and mud. The pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and mud. The pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the pold was indended y twenty feet of sand and into the french fleet off sandy flook.

The Theory of a Central Sun Not Absurd. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While space has neither centre nor bound, it is quite supposable that a universe of worlds has both. The human mind is alike incapable of supposing an unlimited number of worlds as it is of insagining limits to space. With a universe of worlds having limits it is not abourd to suppose that it may have also a centre. This theory of a central sun offers a system for the universe as the solar system does to its family of planets, satellites, and comets. W. B. New York, Jan. 25, 1883.

New Yors, Jan. 20, 1883.

To the Editor of The Sex-Nir: If your corresponden "W M B." knew anything about the "study of astromery "be would know that the theory of a "central sun has no reference whatever to the "centre of space. Saller supposed that the solar and all other systems of the supposed that the solar and all other systems of the star all the sun and all other systems of the star all the sun and all other regular motion of the stars around a certain point is rejected by astronomers. That the sun and all other star sie in motion is well known; absolute rest is impossible according to Herschel our sun is moving in the direction of the consecutation Mercules, but whether in a straight line or not has not been decided.

Param Grascos.

THE CONVICT LABOR STATEM

Facts that Perciah an Argument in Ferres of its Abelities. ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Some interesting points boutithe State penal institutions and the convict labor system were obtained by a corre-spondent of The Sun in conversation with harles F. Peck, Commissioner of the Lab Statistics Bureau, Mr. Peck said:

There are 334 United States convicts in ou penal institutions. Of these, 156, or nearly one-half, are in the penitentiary at Buffalo. The total number of United States convict now confined in the several States of the Union is in round numbers 558. Of this number 334 are in the several prisons and penitentlaries of this State. From these figures it will be seen that citizens of the State, through the disgrac ful action of their State and county officials are to-day supporting, free of all charge to the national Government, nearly two-thirds of th

United States prisoners in the entire Union.

The conditions upon which these convicts are received form a powerful argument for

are received form a powerful argument for those who are opposed to the contract system. Mr. Peck furnished the following synapsis of the agreement made between State Penitentiaries and the Department of Justice:

Convicts to be delivered at the prison at the expense of the United States Government. All convicts in the prison are to be feed, clothed, and furnished with medical attendance at the expense of the prison. They are to be resulted to the same privileges. They are to have the same suited and are to be controlled to the same privileges. They are to have the same hearth from commitation of sentence as is by law accorded to State convicts, except that commutation is to be computed from the sentence instead of date received in prison. On the discharge of United States convicts they are to be furnished with a suit of clothes and when sent to this prison from any part of this State of New York, or from the District of Columbia, are to be given the converted to the same private the converted to the same show the converted to the prison of the prison by the United States Government. On the discharge of control of the prison of the United States Government.

The managers of the Buffalo penitantiary."

"The managers of the Buffalo penitantiary."

Mr. Peck said, "actually bid for convicts, and it appears that the Government let the contracts to the lowest bidders. This time the Buffalo penje were the lowest bidders. Facts and figures show that, in their inhuman greed to bring prisoners to the Live county penitantiary, the managers crowled two convicts in single cells in order to double the capacity of the prison. You can see how great this greed was by the great number of dovernment convicts the Eric county penitoniary supports. One-fourth of the prisoners there now are United States convicts."

"You do not believe, then, in this 'doubling-up' system?"

"No, air; and if there is any one principle which is thoroughly agreed upon among prison authorities the fact is conceded that the doubling-up system is not only calculated to work injuriously to the morals of the prisoners, but that it is detrimental to discipline and dangerous to good order. In the Eric county penitentiary they had to do it to accommodate the hordes of United States convicts."

Mr. Peck said he had information to the effect that Mr. McEwen had verbally offered to take all the life convicts of the State of Texas, He first learned of the Eric County penitentiary they had to do it to accommodate the first learned of the Eric County penitennent acconvicts on similar terms. Brewster Cameron replied that the department already had a similar contract with the Eric county prison authorities.

"The State gives the contractors free workshops. The agranges as here is an and a contractors free workshops. The agranges as here is a considered to the shops which are used by the contractors."

prison authorities.

"Who builds the shops which are used by the contractors?"

"The State gives the contractors free workshops. The augregate value of these shops is \$415,304. The Kings county penitentiary has shops worth \$131,654, and Albany \$50,000. The contractors have these buildings rent free. No wonder that they want to retain the present system. How many men would go into the manufacturing business if they could obtain great workshops rent free and labor almost as cheap. Expensive additions were made to Clinton prison without proper authority."

On Jan. I there were 5.446 convicts in this state employed on contract work, distributed among the following industries: Boots and shoes, 1,770; stoves, hollowware, 1,246; saddery hardware, harness, &c. 858; knit goods, 623; clothing 376; axles, 284; laundry, 128; brooms and brushes, 94; bolts, 52; shirts, 6.

THE ANTI-MORMON BILL.

New Legislation Suzgested by the Senate Sudictory Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Hoar reported to-day, from the Committee on the Jadiciary, an anti-polygamy bill, which embraces the principal features of the Edmunds bill, recently introduced, and adds to them other provisions originating with the committee. The bill provides that in any prosecution for bigamy or polyg-amy the lawful husband or wife of the person accused nesses, and their immediate attendance compelled without a previous subpoins when there is reason to believe that they will unlawfully fall to obey a subporns ison

he Territories; also for the annulment of all laws also the Territories; also for the annulment of all laws allowing women to vote in Utah, and makes it unlawful for any woman to vote at any election in the Territory. It annuls all laws which provide that prosecution for adultery can only be begun by complaint of husband or write, and provides that such prosecutions may be instituted in the same way as procedulous for other crimes, it directs the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint fourteen persons to act as timelees of the Moormon Church, and prescribes that they shall hold office for two years, and shall report annually to the office of two years, and shall report annually to the office of two years, and shall report annually to the office of the process of the property, business affairs, and the Interior as to the property, business affairs, and the provider for the annual or continuing the corporation called the Perpetual English of the State of the Alterney-General shall has steps to dissolve that corporation and the assets in

grating Fund Company. The Atternsy-General shall take steps to dissolve that corporation, and the assets in access of the delts shall cachent to the United States, and be invested for the benefit of the common schools. It also laises the existing election districts in Utah, and makes it the duty of the Governor Territorial Secretary, and the United States subject to relaxing the Corritory, and apportion its legislative representation. To secure an equal representation of the sections, at provides for the appointment of a Board of five persons to canvass the returns of all elections in Utah and issue certificates of election, and to see that the election laws are compiled with. The Board shall not excited from the polls or refuse to count the vote of any person on account of any opinion such person may entertain on the subject of bigany or polygany.

Overriding Mahone's Governor's Votops. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.-In the House of Delegates the effect of the Democratic two-thirds majority was developed to-day by the passage of two bills over the Governor's veto, viz.: The bill amending the charter of the city of Portsmouth and the bill giving full power to the Register of the Land Office to appoint Gapitol police. These supointments have previously required the approval of the Governor. Both bills had already been passed by the Governor. Both bills had already been passed by the Sunato over the Governor's veto, and have, therefore, become laws.

The bill to remove from the Governor's power the appointment of Boards of Directors of the lunatic saylums in the State was passed.

The resolution passed by the Senate a few days ago requesting tien, Mahone to resign his seat in the United States Senate came up and was agreed to.

California's New Chinese Bill.

Washington, Jan. 28.-Messrs. Lamb and Enton, sub-committee of the House Committee on For-cign Affairs, which has been considering the Chinese Immigration bill prepared by the Pacific coast delegation, will make a majority report to-morrow. Recommending that the hill be reported to the House. Mr. Rice of Messachusetts will make a minority adverse export on the bill, which, he says, proposes to add a number of vexatious and troublesome amendments to a law which is already sufficiently obnoxious, and that there is no necessity for additional legislation on this subject at this time.

Charges Against Gov. Murray. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Gov. Murray of Utah

WASKINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gov. Murray of Utah is accused of having sent in expense accounts while United States Marshal of Kentucky when no expenses were incurred. The House committee that is investigating the expenditures in the Department of Junties a considering the charge, which, it is asserted, is sustained by reports in that department. Representative Whiteen Kentucky will be called upon to explain why he said in the House that the Governor of Utah was more worthy of wearing striped clothes in a penitentary than holding a Government office. The committee will give Gov. Murray a chance to testify in his own behalf.

Brokers Indicted for Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Grand Jury this afternoon found true bills of indictment grainst William B. Barrett and Edward J. Cattell, charging them with conspiracy in the rehypesthecation of bonds belonging to Augustus Boyd, and a tribilly was also found assinat Barrett charging him with the was also found assinat Barrett charging him with the was also ment of Elixon worth of property of Augustus Boyd, growing out of the same transaction. The defendants have acted as brokers for the prosecutor.

[Prize Money for the Parragut Squadrer WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A delegation of 1.000 survivors of the Parragut Southern Squadron appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day and urged their claim to the third installment of price money amounting to 5143000 which they say is due them. The squadron captured a number of Confederate vessels on the Mississpip River. The Fourth Auditor resommends that the prize money be paid.

Urging a Bigher Tax on Wool. Washington, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio was presented by Messre. Sherman and Fendleton requesting the Representatives and Senators from that State in Congress to urse the restoration of the tariff on wool to the rate of duty existing before the passage of the last Tariff act. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator David Davis's Illness BLOOMINGTON, Ill . Jan. 28.—Reports of Senator David Davis' tilines have been exaggerated. For some days past he has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, and this, accompanied by a cold, has kept him confined to his home. He is much better this morning, and expects to be able to attend to his business to proceed. THE NEW INDIAN WAR.

Mayor Edson up as a cheat and a fraud.

The Great Tuesarora of Westchester Agai

Brandishing his Tomahawk.

gravamen of my charges were against the

ments and removals from office without charges

No Governor of a State has this despotic and

extraordinary power; certainly no Mayor, who

gives the pledge and makes the agreement Edson did before his nomination, should be

intrusted with this authority. The single case

now rendering this power favored by the Re-

publicans is exceptional to the general rule

-the exercise of it by Mayor Low of Brooklyn.

This only proves the exception, and not the

propriety of abrogating the general rule exist-ing since the formation of the State and gen-

oral Governments, conferring a check upon

one man power," in the necessity for confir-

mation by the Senate.

My other charge was and is that E. T. Wood

is not fit, professionally, socially, or politically, to be at the head of the Law Department, ex-

pending annually \$148,678 and \$37,500 in "con

pending annually \$148,078 and \$37,500 in "contingencies," the latter raid upon his own order, and upon a warrant signed by his Mayor brother-in-law and his "Newman Nogga" Comptroller. Wood's professional unfitness is proven by his non sequitur reply to my letter of yesterday. He does not meet or answer the gravamen of my charges, but attacks me, not a public official or desiring to be one—not Mayor, not Corporation Counsel, and, thank God, independent of both of them.

He charges that "I am a disappointed politician." Admitted—so far as he, a political tramp in my old district, and his Mayor hrother-in-law in appointing Republicans to office are concerned, and where they both arrogate to the Mayor autocra'is power, by which the families of the Edsons and the Woods may be appointed and kept in office! "Disappointed about my brothers!" They were residents and active Democrats in the district iong before either the Mayor or Wood moved into it, and I was Supervisor of what is now the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, President of the Board of County Supervisors, and Congressman representing Westchester.

moved into it, and I was Supervisor of what is now the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, President of the Board of County Supervisors, and Congressman representing Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam, when Wood was a "Know Nothing" in Brooklyn and the Mayor a resident and doing business in Albany. If I have a half brother in office receiving \$1,800 per annum he has a son receiving \$6,000 a year, a nephew—the Mayor's son—receiving \$3,000, and a brother also a stipendiary upon the City Treasury! The \$1,800 received by my half brother he earns and deserves for his official and party services. Can this be justly said of his son, nephew, and brother?

The statement that I was an applicant to the Mayor for appointment as a Park and Dock Commissioner is totally false. After Edson was elected, some of the newsrapers, appreciating the "fitness of things," stated that I would be appointed a Park Commissioner. This was a natural conjecture from my having dug the Mayor up at Fordham Heights in 1878, and cultivated him down to when Tammany, Irving Hall, and the County Democracy made him Mayor. I then called upon him at his office and said:

Do not let my name be considered by you in connection with the appointment of Park Commissioner. I do not desire that or any other office at your hands." I defy the Mayor to produce any written application by me or on my behalf for appointment as Park Commissioner. Had he, however, made any such appointment, would it not have been more deserved, capably filled, and giving better satisfaction than some of the appointments he has made?

The reference to a ten years' Court House lease shows Wood's ignorence of municipal law and want of qualification for Corporation Counsel, the city net having the power to lease for over five years' lease, suggested by the Board of Police Commissioners, was for buildings admirably adapted for the purpose, and new stables, &c., to be crected, where the city would have received value in use and occupation. The about \$9.000 Wood has taken under false pretences fr

FORDHAM, Jan. 27, 1884.

A Valuable Manuscript of the Koran.

A Valuable Manuscript of the Koran.

From the London Standard,

Constantinope, Jan. 16.—A few days ago a gentieman was about to leave here for London, having among his ingreage to be supported by the leave here for London, having among his ingreage to be supported by the leave the supported by the leave the supported by the leave the

An Arabian Ship Enliway.

Arabian Salp Enliver.

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—A schome has been presented to the Porte by a certain Mr. or beon, representing amortism interests which is destined to replace Adheren the property of connecting the Modiserranical actions of a slip railway, which, starting from Electron of the slip for the pass through a perfectly flat country, would not amount to an exaggerated sum, although the order mount to an exaggerated sum, although the opening of keeping up the permanent way, consequent poor the transport over 16 years of heavy tonnage, up to the perfect of the present of the perfect of the present of the p

preferred, trial had, and conviction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

of the Produce Exchange Spen -Prof. Lounsbury of Yale advocates the

orbication, "in a scholarly shape," of a complete edition of Fielding's works.

—The Spanish Council of State has re TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You publish a letter signed by John B. Haskin, in jected the proposed new treaty of commerce with Eng, land, on the ground that England did not grant enough in return for the advantages given her. which he refers to a meeting with Franklin Edson, before he was nominated, in the parlor of a "mutual friend" in Sixty-ninth street, and -In Würtemberg the Minister of the Inwhere Mr. Edson agreed to reappoint Messrs. terior has ordered the police authorities to take care that no one of either sex under to is permitted, except at wed-Gorman, Nichols, and Brennan Commissioners The Hon. John Kelly lives in Sixty-ninth street, and I insist that Mr. Haskin does not ding festivities, to dance in places of public amus -Herr Johan Frantz Luther heads a colrefer to the parlor of that gentleman, as Mr.

my of Germans, 500 strong, who are on their way to Edson has publicly asserted, and upon his They will not even plant vineyards, such is their hos thirty to all that can intoxicate. honor, that he did not make any pledges before his nomination, and that he had not, for a long -At the last election for York, England, time before the nominating convention met, seen Mr. Kelly.

While I do not justify the feeding of the which was the first under the new Corrupt Practices act, the expenses of Sir F. Milner, the successful Tory andidate were \$4 000 and of Lockwood, Liberal, \$8.50 Wood family from the public crib, I must pro-test against this attempt of Mr. Haskin to hold

At the previous election James Lowther spent \$25,000 in an unsuccessful effort to keep his seat. -Mr. Franz Lachner, until lately director

—Mr. Franz Leonner, until intely director of the Munich court orchestra, was asked by his successor, Hans von Balow, after a concert, if the orchestra had not done well. "Why shouldn't it?" was the reply. "An orchestra which I have directed for thirty years could scarcely be spoiled by you in two menths."

—Miss Sheriff, who will be remembered by

very old New Yorkers as making a great sensation half a century since at the old National Theatra under the management of the chief Wallack, has just died. She was the contemporary of Mrs. Wood and Miss Romor, and in 1833, when the "Vision of the Bard" was got up at Driry Lane in bonor of Sir Walter Scott, she was sa-lected to sing the music of the "Spirit of the Mountain." —A recent coincidence may be of great ser-vice toward lightening the load of slander long borne by the patient mule. On the same day that the Marquis of

lertford was fatally kicked by a horse in the hunting

field in England, a mule kicked William Madden, a St. Louis blacksmith, in the head, and sithough he hur him considerably, Mr. Madden will recover. Perhaps, of the two animals, the horse is really the more dangero -So mild is the weather in North Wales that printroses, honeysuckies, snowprops, and roses are to be found blooming in the valleys and on the hillsides, Vegetation in the low lying districts is also fast spring-ing into life, and in the Vale of Llangellen fruit trees are in bloom. Tourists are embled to scale the mountains without difficulty—feats which, when previously at

-One day early this month persons passing by the Place de la Concorde about Do'clock in the morning were surprised to see the celebrated statue of Strasburg (which almost all the year round is hung with flags and other emblems of Franch patriotism) deco-rated with a large white banner, bearing the fleura-deus, which represent the ancient monarchy of France. This decoration being considered seditious, it was re-

moved by the police.

The entire income of the University of Cambridge is put down at £231,265 8s. 2d. Oxford has at least £100,060 more; but the two together make up but little more than half what Lord Dudley has received in one good colliery year, or what the Dukes of Devoushire and Northumberland together annually receive on an average, while Mr. Vanderbilt's income would pretty nearly cover the receipts of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin,

Durham Vale Harvard and Princeton combined -The tug Chicago towed the ship Pensavkee into Harber Springs, and the tug's Captain de-manded \$500 for the service. The owner of the ship ob-jecting to this bill as exorbitant, it was agreed that three games of "seven-up" at cards should determine whether the Pensavkee's owner should pay the tug's Captris \$300 or \$50. The two, therefore, sat down in Chicago, with a score of steamboat men as spectators, and the tug's owner lost; but the two men escaped a lawsuit.

-An Illinois man had accumulated a few that he had not much left of life. He picked out the scriptural clause. "Lay up treasure in heaven," and be-lieved that he could obey. The process that he invented was to convert his wealth into paper money and burn is prayerfully on an altar. He went so far as to build the altar and kindle a sacrificial fire, but he had burned only \$10 when his relatives forcibly deprived him of ligious liberty.

-The French are attacking poor Lord Lyons on all sides for addressing Victor Hugo in reply to his letter to Queen Victoria on O'Donnell's behalf as tinism with the graceful tact of Count Orloff, the Prussian Minister, who addressed him as "Monsieur el illustre maitre." The incident will be made the subject of a poem, and Victor's pen has been busy giving ple-torial form to the ideas which the career of Carey and the fate of O'Donnell have suggested.

-Augustus Moore published in an English holiday annual a poem entitled "Dolorida," and signed A. C. Swinburne. The poet denied the authorship, wherenpon Mr. Moore replied: "Perhaps when I tell him that I discovered this pearl of pearls in the treasure house of a friend who is the direct inheritor of the same from a lady who was proud of Mr. S.'s friendship, as he was proud of hers-from Miss Ada Isaacs Menken-when I tell him that I copied the poem from his own unforgeable handwriting, I am sure that even the fancies of poetry will permit him to recognize the sters State prison for obtaining money under mass pretences."

The charge about fifteen years' lease of bulkhead is fabricated and malicious. I am not the counsel of the leasors, the Fishmongers' Association; their counsel is Abel Crook, Esq., whose shoestrings, professionally, Wood is not fit to loosen. I confess to speaking to Wood on behalf of Crook, to obtain his assistance, knowing his close connection with the Corporation Counsel's office in expediting the drawing and

-It has been found necessary to erect another wing to the North Hall, Newtham College, founded to promote the higher education of women in connection with the University of Cambridge. This is the hall under the care of Miss Helen Gladstone, the Premier's daughter. A hospital is also being provided for the use of any student attacked with infectious discases. During the term which has just ended, there have been in the South Hall, which was erected in 1873, forty students resident in the college under the principalship of Miss Clough, and four out-students living with their friends; and in the North Hall thirty-six resident students and four out-students under Miss Gladstone.

-Mrs. Martin of Omaha didn't seream hen she unlocked her room and saw a burglar. On the contrary, she marched him to the police station. The Omaha Bee sketches the scene: "A big, strapping fol-low, fully six feet high, with broad shoulders and heavy frame, came marching up the street with his head hang-ing, and looking decidedly sheepish. Right behind him walked a little woman, of average height and alim build, but in her eye was a determined look, and what looked more determined was a five shooter revolver, which she carried in her right hand, with the muzzle in a direct line with the hig fellow's head. The pistol was cocked, and the prisoner knew from the look in her eye that a misster meant leaden pills for him. After the lady had turned her man over to an officer she put away the pistol." -Bishop Huntington is out in an indict-

it to loosen. I confess to speaking to Wood on behalf of Crook, to obtain his assistance, knowing his close connection with the Corporation Counsel's office in expediting the drawing and execution of the lease the Sinking Fund Commissioners had passed a resolution to make and enter into. This was a legitimate necessary public beneficial object, in which I had no nitorest save as a citizen. Wood said he would do so, provided a fee of \$500 was paid upon completion of the job. The Fishmongers' Association would not authorize Mr. Crook to agree to this payment, and this is my entire connection with this fishy subject.

I have not been misled as to Wood's army record—he made none. He was with it in the South, as I am informed, as a speculator—to make money in contracts—as he is here speculating and depredating upon our city treasury. The only "record" Wood has, I am fold, may be found in the United States Court. I am not surprised that he never speke to Gen. Banks. He has always been particular and circumspect in the choice of his acquaintances and friends. I repeat and regret that he has been at my residence frequently, and there partaken of my hospitality—there soliciting my influence with Mr. Kelly in behalf of the confirmation of the nomination of his brother-in-law the Mayor, and to assist in the appointment of his son, in whose behalf, to gratify him. I wrote Judge Henry Murray a letter recommending the appointment.

E. T. Wood concludes his reply by stating:

When he receives a roward for his services to the Democratic party, he expects it through the organization of which he is a member. Just so, the is Vice-President of the Tammany Committee on Organization. It is expected to recommend his appointment to the beads of department and others, and the expenses of the Pipe Line." tapping the Bronx River, for land damages, fees of law peace of the Mayor is expected to do this, under his "antenuy' and the expenses of the "Pipe Line." tapping the Bronx River, for land damages, fees of law general party and the supp —Hishop Huntington is out in an indict-ment of the public school system on the score of its al-leged instillty, as things are managed now, to impart to the rising generation anything like moral education. "The supreme individual and national good," says the Bishop, "is character. Character includes elements that are moral and religious as well as the intellectual; it includes conscience, affection, and will. Morality, as well as religion, gives way before the idolatry of the brain and we are this incompared. brain, and we are thus brought to confront the yest de fect of our public school system." As to sunday schools, the Bishop has but little respect for them as moral agents, while as to parents, "they are not moral themselves, or they lack the care, skill, and ability to dissolves, or they lack the care, skill, and ability to discharge this chief parental trust." The conclusion arrived at is that the Christian life is inseparable from Christian dogma, and that religious freedom does not mean freedom from religion.

-Bismarck, though he has always hated — Hishintres, though he has niways littles the press, has always shown a due consciousness of its power, and has used it as successfully as any statesman in Europe; so that it is interesting to know that he served his time, so to speak, as an apprentice in journalism, and for a considerable period contributed articles nearly overy day to the Kreuzzeifung. Still, as carly as 1850 he said: "I cannot deny, like Khaiif Omar, I have contributed and the property of the contributed annihilate all books as 1850 he said: "I cannot deny, like Khalif Omar, I have a certain longing, not only to annihilate all books except the Christian Koran, but also to destroy the means of restoring them. The art of printing is the choice weapon of Antichrist." But more than books, or Austria, or even the revolutionists, Hismarck objected to the corrupt bureaucracy which paralyzed the action of Prussia, and, indeed, most of the German States. It is easy to understand how he must have fell among the "periwig diplomatists who at once put on their official" "perivis diplomatizes who at once put on their official visage if I merely beg a light for my cigar." But, concluded the young man, writing from Frankfort in 1851. "If ever I come to stand on my own legs here, I shall either cleanse my field of weeds or go home again—more than suddenly."

The most recent authority on white clephants, Mr. Carl Hock, tells us that the sanctity of a
white elephant dates from the earliest period of lind
dhist history. One of the proudest litles of the King of
Siam is "Lord of the White Elephant." Not very long
ago a real white elephant, who excelled all his fellows in
beauty, was brought into Bangkok with all the pemp
and ceremony of an emperor. According to Mr. Beck, is
was quite an abino, the whole body being of a pair reddish-brown color, with a few white hairs on the back.
The trie of the eye, the color of which is held to be a good
test of an albino, was a pale Naples yellow. He was -The most recent authority on white eletest of an albino, was a pale Naples yellow. He was blessed and taptized in presence of the King and the nobility. One of the high priests presented him with a piece of sugar case, on which was written the elephant's plece of sugar cane, on which was written the elephant's name in full, and which he very reactily ate. The following is a translation of his description, painted on a red tablet, hung over one of the pillars of his stall. "An elephant of beautiful color; hair, nails, and eyes are white. Perfection in form, with all signs of regularity of the high family. The color of the axin is that of louis. A descendant of the angels of the Brabmins. Acquired as properly by the power and glory of the King for his service. Is equal to the crystal of the highest value. Is service. Is equal to the crystal of the highest value. Is of the highest family of all in existence. A source of power of attraction of rain. It is as pure as the jurest crystal of the highest value in the world." The elephant has for a combanion a white mankey.